

REMARKS/ARGUMENTS

1.) Claim Amendments

The Applicants have amended claims 3 and 14. Favorable reconsideration of the application is respectfully requested in view of the foregoing amendments and the following remarks.

2.) Claim Objections

The Examiner objected to claims 3 and 14 as containing a misspelling. The Applicants have amended the claims to correct the typographical error. The Examiner's consideration of the amended claims is respectfully requested.

3.) Claim Rejections – 35 U.S.C. §112 (2nd ¶)

The Examiner rejected claims 2 and 13 as being indefinite, requesting that the term "transcoding" in each of those claims be "clearly defined." The Applicants traverse the rejection.

The term "transcoding" is a well-known term of art, which means to convert data coded in one form to the same data coded in a different format. Whereas "transcoding" is an accepted term of art, the Applicants decline to amend claims 2 and 13 to specifically define that term.

4.) Claim Rejections – 35 U.S.C. §102(e)

The Examiner rejected claims 1, 4-6, 8-12, 15-17 and 19-22 as being anticipated by Cohen, *et al.* (US 6389462 B1). The Applicants traverse the rejections.

Anticipation requires that the disclosure of a single piece of prior art reveals **every** element, or limitation, of a claimed invention. Furthermore, the limitations that must be met by an anticipatory reference are those set forth in each statement of function in a claims limitations, and such a limitation cannot be met by an element in a reference that performs a different function, even though it may be part of a device embodying the same general overall concept. **Cohen fails to teach each limitation of**

the rejected claims and, therefore, the Applicants traverse the rejection of each of those claims as being anticipated.

Claim 1 recites:

1. An apparatus for requesting a server to provide a service to an application, comprising:
 - an input for receiving from the application a service request including first information which directs a server to route to the application a data stream associated with a service; and
 - an information transformer coupled to said input for transforming said first information in said service request into second information which directs the server to route the data stream to a proxy which is installed in a communication path from the server to the application and which is operable for performing a proxy operation on the data stream.

Claim 1 is directed to an apparatus which receives a request from an application to order a server to send a **data stream** associated with the application. The data stream is operated on by a proxy function and the apparatus arranges for putting the proxy in the path from the server to the application, whereby, the **data stream is treated by the proxy** before the data stream reaches the application.

In contrast, Cohen discloses an arrangement for transporting a copy of an object from a server to an application. According to the teachings of Cohen, a proxy redirector receives a request from an application to provide the application with an object. The proxy redirector then arranges for getting the object from a proxy cache if it is stored there instead of getting the object from the server at the address given (indirectly through an URL) by the request. If the object is not stored in the proxy cache, the proxy redirector arranges for transporting the object to the proxy and after that arranges for getting the object from a proxy cache. Thus, Cohen is different from the invention of claim 1, in that, according to claim 1, the data stream from a server to an application is treated by a proxy function, while in Cohen a proxy operation is performed on the request to transmit an object to an application (*i.e.*, no proxy operation is performed on the transmission to the application).

Whereas Cohen fails to disclose each and every limitation of claim 1, that claim is not anticipated thereby. Furthermore, whereas claim 12 includes limitations analogous to those of claim 1, it is also not anticipated by Cohen. Finally, whereas

claims 4-6 and 8-11 are dependent from claim 1 and claims 15-17 and 19-22 are dependent from claim 12, and include the limitations of their respective base claims, those claims are also not anticipated by Cohen.

5.) Claim Rejections – 35 U.S.C. §103(a)

The Examiner rejected claims 2-3 and 13-14 as being unpatentable over Cohen in view of Gupta, *et al.* (US 6567857 B1), and claims 7 and 18 as being unpatentable over Cohen in view of Earl, *et al.* (US 6112228 A). The Applicants traverse the rejections.

As established *supra*, Cohen fails to anticipate claims 1 and 12, and the Examiner has not pointed to any teaching in Gupta or Earl to cure the deficiencies of Cohen with respect to limitations of those claims. Thus, whereas claims 2-3 and 13-14 are dependent from claims 1 and 12, respectively, and include the limitations thereof, those claims are not obvious over Cohen in view of Gupta or Earl.

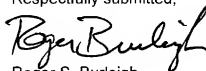
* * *

CONCLUSION

In view of the foregoing amendments and remarks, the Applicants believe all of the claims currently pending in the Application to be in a condition for allowance. The Applicants, therefore, respectfully request that the Examiner withdraw all rejections and issue a Notice of Allowance for claims 1-22.

The Applicants request a telephonic interview if the Examiner has any questions or requires any additional information that would further or expedite the prosecution of the Application.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Roger Burleigh", with a stylized flourish at the end.

Roger S. Burleigh
Registration No. 40,542

Date: December 21, 2005

Ericsson Inc.
6300 Legacy Drive, M/S EVR 1-C-11
Plano, Texas 75024

(972) 583-5799
roger.burleigh@ericsson.com